



GYANODAYA GURUKUL

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Half Yearly Examination – (2019-20)

Class: - XI
Subject: - English

F.M.: - 80
Duration: - 3 hr

General Instructions:-

- All questions are compulsory.
- Read the questions carefully and write the answers in the answer sheets provided.
- Do not answer the questions randomly. Attempt all the questions of one section before moving on to another section.
- Do not write anything on the question paper.

SECTION-A (Reading Skills)

I. Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follow.

The work of the heart can never be interrupted. The reason is that the heart's job is to keep oxygen rich blood flowing through the body. All the body's cells need a constant supply of oxygen, especially those in the brain. The brain cells live only for 4 to 5 minutes after their oxygen is cut off, and then brain death occurs, leading to the entire body dying.

The heart is a specialized muscle that serves as a pump. This pump is divided into four chambers, two called atria and two called ventricles, connected by tiny doors called valves. The chambers work to keep the blood flowing round the body in a circle with a detour to the lungs to purify the blood by removing carbon dioxide from it and adding oxygen to it.

At the end of each circuit, veins carry the blood to the right atrium, the first of the four chambers. Two-fifths of the oxygen by then is used up and it is on its way back to the lungs to pick up a fresh supply and to give up the carbon dioxide it has accumulated. From the right atrium the blood flows through the tricuspid valve into the second chamber, the right ventricle. The right ventricle contracts when it is filled, pushing the blood through the pulmonary artery which leads to the lungs. In the lungs the blood gives up its carbon dioxide and pick up fresh oxygen. Then it travels to the third chamber, the left atrium. When this chamber is filled, it forces the blood through the mitral valve to the left ventricle. From here it is pushed into a big blood vessels called aorta, the main artery, and sent round the body through the various arteries.

Heart disease can result from any damage to the heart muscle, the valves or the 'natural pacemaker' of the heart. Electrical impulse from the heart muscles cause our heart to beat (contracts). This electrical signals begins in the sino-atrial (SA) node, located at the top of the heart's upper-right chamber (the right atrium). The SA node is sometimes called the hearts 'natural pacemaker'.

If the muscle is damaged, the heart is unable to pump properly. If the valves are damaged blood cannot flow normally and easily from one chamber to another, and if the pacemaker is defective, the contractions of the chamber will become un-coordinated.

Until the 20th century, few doctors dared to touch the heart. In 1953 all this changed. After 20 years of work, Dr. John Gibbon in the USA had developed a machine that could take over temporarily from the heart and lungs. Blood could be routed through the machine, bypassing the heart so that surgeons could work inside it and see what they were doing. The era of open heart surgery had begun.

In the operating theater, it gives surgeons the chance to repair or replace a defective heart. Many parties have had plastic valves inserted in their heart when their own was faulty. Many people are being kept alive with tiny battery operated pacemakers; none of these repairs could have been made without the heart-lung machine. But valuable as it is to the surgeons, the heart-lung machine has certain limitations. It can be used only for a few hours at a time because it's pumping gradually damages the blood cells.

1. Answer the following Questions

(1x8 = 8)

- a) Why can the heart never be interrupted ?
- b) When did the doctor dare to touch the heart?
- c) In how many chambers the heart is divided?
- d) Defective Heart is replaced by which Instrument?
- e) Write the synonym of the damage.
- f) The SA node is sometimes called the hearts _____ (Fill up the blank)
- g) The antonym of the "pick up" is _____.
- h) One who does the operation is known as _____.

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follows.

Right from the early Vedic period people have been celebrating the birth of a son but in those days daughters born into a family were not neglected but were educated properly. This changed during the later Vedic Age and daughters were considered a social burden. Only girls belonging to upper class families enjoyed the right of education and got proper nourishment.

In the medieval period the conditions deteriorated for the females and, even in royal families, girls could not get the same status as boys. In Muslim households they were taught at their homes while Hindu girls were privileged by getting primary education along with boys in schools. The practice of child marriage was excessively observed. However, In the 19 century many social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Annie Besant, MG Ranade, Jyotiba Phule, Swami Dayanand Saraswati etc came forward for the emancipation of women in India. Especially Raja Ram Mohan Roy advocated female education.

Since then, there has been tremendous progress in every field but unfortunately girls are still neglected. In most of the families birth of a girl child is not desired, and if excepted they are considered as inferior to boys and their education is not considered important because it seems a wastage of money to most of the parents. They think it unreasonable because afterwards they would be compelled to spend a heavy amount on their dowry. So, the female literacy rate is unsatisfactory and has a direct impact upon the overall development and growth of the nation.

If India wants to be a developed nation, it must concentrate on female education because if we educate a man, we educate an individual, but if we educated women, we educate an entire family. Again the root cause of all problems facing women is lack of education. If all women are educated then all problems like female infanticide, dowry, female suicide, domestic battering, malnutrition of women, child marriage and other related atrocities would be vanished from India. Education provides an essential qualification to fulfill certain

economic, political and cultural functions and improve women's socio-economic status. It brings reduction in inequalities if their standard of living is improved, it will indirectly uplift the level of society. If they are financially strong they will take proper care of their children and provide them with good education.

Questions

2. (a) *On the basis of your reading of the passage answer the following questions briefly.* (1 x 6 = 6)

- (i) In the later Vedic Age, how were only the girls of upper-class families privileged ?
- (ii) How was the method of education of Muslim and Hindu girls different during the mediaeval period ?
- (iii) Why did people consider education of girls is sheer wastage of money ?
- (iv) What is the root cause of the atrocities against women ?
- (v) How does financial independence of women help them ?
- (vi) What does the author say about the difference in educating a man and women ?

2. (b) *On the basis of your reading of the passage answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option.* (1 x 6 = 6)

- (i) Who was the social reformer who especially advocated female education?
(a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati (b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (c) Jyotiba Phule (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (ii) How can education help women?
(a) By ensuring proper care of their children (b) By eliminating the atrocities inflicted upon them.
(c) By eliminating dowry (d) By helping them get more caring husbands.
- (iii) Which word in the paragraph 1 is the antonyms of "mourning"?
(a) celebrating (b) enjoying (c) weeping (d) getting
- (iv) Which word in paragraph 2 is the synonyms of "worsened"?
(a) observed (b) privileged (c) declined (d) deteriorated
- (v) Which word in the paragraph 3 is the synonyms of "obliged"?
(a) compelled (b) neglected (c) forced (d) required
- (vi) which word in paragraph 4 means the same as "brutalities"?
(a) problems (b) tortures (c) atrocities (d) infanticides

SECTION-B (WRITING SKILLS & GRAMMAR)

3. You are Gaurav Raj, Head boy, GGS Public School New Delhi. Write a notice for the school notice board inviting names for a trip to Mumbai and Goa, giving detailed information to the students. (1x4 = 4)

OR

- 4. You are moving to a new city with your family. Draft an advertisement for disposing items of furniture and electrical equipment to be published in local newspaper. (1x4 = 4)
- 5. Write a letter to the Editor of an English daily, appealing for help for the victims of flood. You are Deepak / Disha. (120 - 150 words) (1x6 = 6)

6. You are Simran Gupta. Write an application for the post of HR Executive in a reputed company, enclosing your bio-data. (120 - 150 words) (1x6 = 6)
7. Write an article for a newspaper in 150 - 200 words on the topic "The Problem of Unemployment in India" OR (1x8 = 8)
8. A fire broke out in a slum area near Seemapuri in Delhi. Write a report in 150-200 words for "The Times of India". You are Rakesh / Reena, a staff reporter. (1x8 = 8)

(GRAMMAR)

- (1x6 = 6)
9. (i) Physics are an important subject these days (Correct the sentence)
- (ii) The Two friends helped one another (Correct the sentence)
- (iii) to bring / legs up / tried / he /his (Rearrange the sentence to a meaning full one)
- (iv) He has been living in Merrut since 2006. (Transform into interrogative sentence)
- (v) It should be done today (Transform into negative sentence)
- (vi) In the event of his being late, he will be punished (Convert into Compound sentence)

SECTION-C (LITERATURE)

10. Read the extract given below and answer any two questions that follow. (1 x 2 = 2)

"Now she's been dead nearly as many years
As that girl lived. And for this circumstance
There is nothing to say at all.
Its silence silences"

- (i) Who does 'she' refer to?
- (ii) What does 'this circumstances' refer to?
- (iii) Explain 'Its silence silences'
11. Answer any five out of six questions that follow. (2 x 5 = 10)
- (i) What does the notice the world's most dangerous animals at a cage in the zoo at Lusaka, Zambia, signify ?
- (ii) King Tut's body was buried along with gilded treasures. give reason.
- (iii) Mention three ways in which the author's grandmother spent her days after he grew up.
- (iv) Why is the image of the engine evoked by the poet? (in the poem "The Laburnum Top")
- (v) What do you understand Einstein's nature from his conversation with his teacher, his mathematics teacher and head teacher.
- (vi) Indian society has moved a long way from the way the marriage is arranged in the story. Discuss.
12. The hurdles of life can be challenged if we have confidence to make optimum use of our potential. Elaborate with reference to the chapter "We are not afraid to Die...(120-150 words) (1 x 6 = 6)

OR

13. What do you understand by the statement "Archaeology has changed substantially....." Discuss with reference to the chapter "Discovering Tut: The saga continues.' What do you learn from modern Archaeology? (to be answered in 120-150 words) (1 x 6 = 6)
14. Do you think that one should raise one's voice against the deplorable education system? Discuss with reference to the chapter 'Albert Einstein' (to be answered in 120-150 words) (1 x 6 = 6)
- OR
15. Marriages arrange today are quite different from those which were arranged in hosahalli ten years back. Discuss with reference to the story 'Ranga's Marriage' (answer in 120-150 words) (1 x 6 = 6)
16. Give the Character sketch of the author's grandmother, mentioning her values in "The Portrait of a lady" (to be answered in 120-150 words) (1 x 6 = 6)
- OR
17. Discuss the advantage and disadvantages of the joint family system. What values do you think children learn from grandparents? (to be answered in 120-150 words) (1 x 6 = 6)